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these trips round the world, has traveled 250,000 miles, and during all this time she supported the work by voice and pen, and never cost the Woman's Temperance Union so much as a postage stamp!

"Her fifth trip round the world was made in the interest of newspaper and magazine work. Much of the time was spent in the countries which afterwards formed the seat of the war in the Far East. She traveled in Japan — where she lived in the house of the Anin king. She crossed Siberia, and visited the far northern islands, and that dreaded place of exile, Sakhalin, where there were more than 20,000 convicts — 10,000 transported for murder. After this, in 1904, she started on a sixth world-trip — this time undertaken for *Madame*, then a new magazine published in the interests of women. It is the official organ of the International Council of Women, and Miss Ackermann is editor of that department. Individually she represented the State of Pennsylvania as one of the delegates to the International Sunday School Convention held in Jerusalem in April of that year.

"Along with this, a mission of a most unusual character was placed in her hands. The Universal Peace Union decided to send a Special Peace Envoy to the courts of Europe in the interests of peace and arbitration, and Miss Ackermann received the commission. She carried with her a message printed on parchment, bearing the seal and white ribbon of the Peace Union, and a peace flag. The Governor of Pennsylvania wrote a letter on parchment, bearing the seal of the Commonwealth, endorsing the envoy; and Mr. Hay, Secretary of State, gave her a strong backing. She is now a delegate to the Peace Congress.

"The reflection which arises from reading the account of a mission undertaken, not in the interests of one country and one nation, but of all countries and all nations (for "the interest of all peoples is peace"), is the position of advantage from which America can send it forth. America has nothing to gain from mixing up herself and her mighty interests with European quarrels. Would she but maintain her old attitude of detachment from our complications, what would be her moral power! If, instead of tampering with imperialism, she would maintain the disinterested aloofness pointed out to her by her position, she might use her moral force to unite the nations in a League of Peace."

Thomas Paine on Reduction of Armaments.

It is not even yet generally known to how large an extent the problem of the world's armaments has occupied the minds of all the leaders of human thought for at least two centuries. Here is a passage from Thomas Paine's work on "The Rights of Man" (Part II, Chap. V., February, 1792) on limitation of armaments, which we have not seen in print in any recent historical account of opinion on this subject. It was brought to our attention by Augustine Jones of Newton Highlands, Mass. It would be worthy of the most advanced internationalist of our time:

"In the preceding part of this work, I have spoken of

an alliance between England, France and America for purposes which were to be afterwards mentioned. Though I have no direct authority on the part of America, I have good reason to conclude that she is disposed to enter into a consideration of such a measure, provided that the governments with which she might ally acted as national governments, and not as courts enveloped in intrigue and mystery. That France as a nation and a national government would prefer an alliance with England is a matter of certainty. Nations, like individuals, who have long been enemies, without knowing each other or knowing why, become the better friends when they discover the errors and impositions under which they had acted.

"Admitting, therefore, the probability of such a connection, I will state some matters by which such an alliance, together with that of Holland, might render service, not only to the parties immediately concerned, but to all Europe:

"It is, I think, certain that if the fleets of England, France and Holland were confederated, they could propose with effect a limitation to and a general dismantling of all the navies in Europe to a certain proportion to be agreed upon:

"First, that no new ship of war shall be built by any power in Europe, themselves included.

"Secondly, that all the navies now in existence shall be put back, suppose, to one-tenth of their present force. This will save to France and England at least two millions sterling annually to each, and their relative force be in the same proportion as it is now. If men will permit themselves to think as rational beings ought to think, nothing can appear more ridiculous and absurd, exclusive of all moral reflections, than to be at the expense of building navies, filling them with men, and then hauling them into the ocean to try which can sink each other fastest.

"Peace, which costs nothing, is attended with infinitely more advantage than any victory with all its expense. But this, though it best answers the purpose of nations, does not that of court governments, whose habited policy is *pretense* for taxation, places and offices."

New Books.

ESSENTIALS OF UNITED STATES HISTORY. By William A. Mowry and Blanche S. Mowry. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co. 434 pages. Finely illustrated.

In this new work Dr. Mowry and his collaborator have sought to bring into the compass of a moderate-sized volume the essential points in the history of our country, in an attractive and realistic way suitable to pupils of the grammar grades just beginning the serious study of this subject. They have put emphasis on the personal element in the story of the country, rather than reciting mere facts and dates, seeking in this way to create in the boys and girls a strong love for the history of the nation.

The book, with its fine series of illustrations, is a very attractive one, and is certain to find its way in a short time into many of the grammar schools of the country. We commend it to the careful inspection of those superintendents and teachers who are looking for a history

text-book of this grade. Dr. Mowry is a veteran educator, and writes from the point of view of the practical teacher who knows how difficult it is to create an interest in history among many boys and girls of twelve.

The work is to be commended also because it is written from the newer point of view that history is not a chronicle of wars and details of campaigns and battles, but a record of the moral, intellectual, social, political, industrial and commercial life of the people and nation. The authors give proper attention to the wars of the country, as a part of its annals, but they lay the stress, not upon the fighting, etc., but upon causes and effects. They urge that the classroom where history is taught should be free from the spirit of militarism, and that glory and patriotism have no necessary connection with war. Written in this new spirit, and calling attention to the duty and growing tendency of nations to settle their difficulties by pacific methods, this work constitutes a valuable addition to the list of text-books on history for the use of schools.

THE GREATER PARABLES OF TOLSTOY. By Walter Walsh, pastor of Gilfillan Memorial Church, Dundee, Scotland. London: C. W. Daniel, 3 Amen Corner. 8vo. Cloth. 155 pages.

This attractive little book is an attempt to summarize in a brief, simple, faithful way the principles of Tolstoy's teaching, and to furnish an introduction to the study of the works of the great Russian reformer. Mr. Walsh considers Tolstoy's four best-known works of fiction, "Anna Karenina," "The Kreutzer Sonata," "Resurrection" and "Work While Ye Have the Light," as essentially parables, setting forth the principles and ideas to which Tolstoy has devoted all his later life. He here repeats, in a brief but accurate way, the substance of the stories, and then sets forth the lessons which they are intended to teach. Whatever Mr. Walsh does is not only conscientiously and carefully done, but done also with a warm love for his fellowmen and a deep interest in their true welfare.

MARRIAGE. By Jane Dearborn Mills. Philadelphia: The Nunc Licet Press. 84 pages. Second edition.

This excellent little book is an attempt to say, from the woman's point of view, what ought to be, but is really never, said on the immensely important subject of marriage. It is written in a frank way, yet with a truly womanly delicacy and chasteness of expression that one rarely finds in books of this class. The true nature of marriage is unfolded with great insight, and the imperfection and frequent injustice of existing marriage laws set forth in a bold, clear way, which, if not always satisfactory, compels thought on the subject, and will aid in the formation of sound views and customs in this matter of the supremest importance to the whole human race in all its relations.

THE FIRST BOOK OF THE HOMECROFTERS. Guildhall of the Homecrofters, 143 Main Street, Watertown, Mass.

A booklet of more than one hundred pages published in the interest of the Homecrofters' propaganda, that is,

the promotion of the ownership of small, intensely cultivated rural homesteads, especially for the large class of city workers who have so little of the healthful conditions of suburban or rural life. "Get your wife and babies out of the tenements and out of the savagely deteriorating environment of crowded city streets into God's fresh air and sunshine, and plant them in a Homecroft,"—that is the problem which the Homecroft movement is attempting to solve—and a most noble and humane undertaking it is. A letter to the above address will put you in the way of getting this booklet, and of learning the details of the Homecroft enterprise.

Pamphlets Received.

VERBATIM REPORT OF THE FIVE DAYS' CONGO DEBATE in the Belgian House of Representatives, February 20, 27, 28; March 1, 2. Translated from the official stenographic report and annotated by E. D. Morel. Issued by the Congo Reform Association, Liverpool, England. Price, one shilling.

THE ORIGIN AND EARLY HISTORY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY By William Barnes, Sr., Albany, N. Y. Prepared for the Semi-Centennial of the Republican Party.

International Arbitration and Peace Lecture Bureau, 31 Beacon Street, Boston.

The following persons may be secured to give lectures, club talks and addresses before public meetings, churches, schools and other organizations on international arbitration and peace. Those wishing their services should communicate directly with them as to dates and terms.

Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, 378 Newbury St., Boston.
E. Howard Brown, Earlham, Iowa.
Ernest H. Crosby, 19 Liberty St., New York City.
W. C. Dennis, State Department, Washington.
Rev. Charles F. Dole, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Professor Cyrus W. Hodgin, Earlham College, Richmond, Ind.
Dr. George W. Hoss, Wichita, Kansas.
Rev. William G. Hubbard, Columbus, Ohio.
Edwin D. Mead, 20 Beacon St., Boston.
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